




## The Nazi Consolidation of Power, 1933-34

1. Parliament
2. Party
3. Presidency

### 1. Introduction

Despite being made chancellor in January 1933, Hitler's was in a weak position:

		
<b>Parliament</b>	<b>Party</b>	<b>President</b>
Hitler was only chancellor of a coalition government – of its 11 members, only 3 were Nazis!	The SA was becoming difficult to control. Its leader, Ernst Rohm, was starting to challenge Hitler's leadership	President Hindenburg had ultimate control. He deeply distrusted Hitler.

**Nevertheless, by 1934 Hitler had become dictator of Germany! How did this happen?**

### 2. What you will learn

In this unit you will learn:

#### 1. How Hitler consolidated his position in relation to:

- a) **Parliament** – through the Reichstag Fire and the Enabling Act,
- b) The Nazi **Party** – through the Night of the Long Knives,
- c) The **Presidency** – through becoming president and declaring himself 'Führer' of Germany.

**2. How Hitler established a police state using institutions such as the SS, the SA, the Gestapo and concentration camps.**

### 3. End of Unit Test

Here are three factors which led to Hitler becoming dictator of Germany:

- a. The Reichstag Fire;
- b. The Enabling Act;
- c. The Night of the Long Knives.

Which of these was most important, and why?